THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1794. [N° 1696.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LONDON, July 29.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

We are happy in being enabled to lay before our Readers a brief account of the principal particulars, relating to this Miſſion, which the public may be aſſured is perfectly authentic, though ſome of the circumſtances may appear, to European ideas and modes of thinking, almoſt incredible.

WITHOUT detaining our Readers to inform them of circumſtances relating to the early part of the voyage, it will be enough to notice briefly, that, after paſſing the banks of Sunda, they made ſome unſucceſsful attempts to explore the ſtraits of Banka, and the ſtraights of Malacca. They ſtopped at Pulo Condore, and from thence proceeded to Turon Bay, in Cochin-China, where they found a young prince eſtabliſhed upon the throne, after a civil war of 20 years continuance, which ended in a revolution; for ſuch events, it would appear, are not peculiar to the Weſtern World.—A conſiderable number of Miſſionaries had once been in Cochin-China, but they were all gone, having followed the fates of the Royal line expelled by this Revolution, and which ſtill retained poſſeſſion of a ſmall corner of the kingdom. In their voyage they viſited Tacao and Chuſan, the eaſternmoſt extremity of China, and at laſt reached the mouth of the river Tienſin, in the bottom of the Picheli Gulph, on the 26th of July, 1793, where they found the water ſo ſhallow, though they had no ſight of land, that they caſt anchor in 6 fathoms water.

From hence they diſpatched a brig to announce their arrival, to requeſt that veſſels might be ſent to receive the preſents intended for the Emperor, as the Engliſh veſſels could proceed no farther for want of water; and alſo to ſolicit a ſupply of freſh proviſions. On the 1ſt of Auguſt a number of ſmall veſſels arrived from the ſhore, having on board ſome principal Mandarines, with a moſt magnificent ſupply of every kind of proviſions. Twenty bullocks, upwards of 100 ſheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various kinds, an immenſe quantity of the richeſt and fineſt fruits of the country; ſeveral cheſts of tea, ſugar, china, &c. &c. and a large ſupply of flour, millet, bread, rice, and other articles in great profuſion.

The different preſents being put on board the Chineſe junks, Lord Macartney, on the 5th, went in the Clarence brig to Tacao, a few miles up the river, where the goods were obliged to be transferred to ſtill ſmaller veſſels, to convey them to Tangchu, about 10 miles from Pekin.

The Embaſſy left Tacao, where every accommodation was afforded them, on the 8th of Auguſt, and arrived at Tienſin on the 11th, where they were ſplendidly entertained on ſhore amidſt thouſands of people. After the entertainment, they got a preſent of victuals, in name of a dinner, ſufficient to laſt the whole of them for a week—each officer got, beſides, two pieces of ſilk—and even the ſoldiers, mechanics, &c. had a piece of ſilk and cotton.

Tienſin is ſituated at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a place of large and extenſive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thouſands, but by millions——the burying ground only, an immenſe plain, extends farther than the eye can reach, and appears only bounded by the horizon.——The other facts, relating to this place, which they left on the 12th, would appear incredible were they recorded here.

They next went to Tongchu, to which place they were conveyed by water, in veſſels dragged by men.—They reached it on the 16 h. Here the preſents and baggage were landed, and depoſited in houſes erected to receive them.

On the 21ſt, the Ambaſſador and his ſuite ſet out for Pekin; Lord Macartney and Sir G. Staunton in ſedan chairs, the officers, &c. in two-wheeled carriages, the reſt in a kind of covered waggons. They reached Pekin about 9 o'clock that morning. The ſtreets are not paved, the longeſt are about 6 miles, croſſing each other in right angles, as in Philadelphia, and from 90 to 130 feet in breadth.—The houſes are only 1 ſtory high.—The walls of the city are of an immenſe height, and the principal ſtreets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent.—Sumptuous apartments were provided for the ſuite, and every neceſſary of life was furniſhed to them without purchaſe.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and ſuite ſet out for Gehol, the country reſidence of the Emperor. His Lordſhip went in an Engliſh coach, the other gentlemen on horſeback, the ſoldiers, &c. in waggons; ſo that with the baggage train, the whole cavalcade was of very great length.

Gehol is about 170 Engliſh miles from Pekin. They were a week in going thither. On the 4th day of their journey they reached the famous wall, which forms one of the barriers of this Empire, their way leading through a gate called Canpe Kieu. There are only 4 ſuch paſſes in China. This wall was built upwards of 200 years before Chriſt, from which time, for 14 or 1500 years, it ſerved as a complete defence againſt every enemy; but at the end of that period, Gengis Chan invaded the empire, and got poſſeſſion of the throne. It is about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at the top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each ſide; the baſe is about 20 feet thick. At every diſtance of about 90 or 100 yards, there is a Tower upon it of about 25 feet each in height, and 45 in length. In ſeveral places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a ſweep of ſeveral miles, and then connects again with it; ſo that, ſhould the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence; and theſe again are covered by other walls within them; but this is only at the 4 principal paſſes. The ground over which this immenſe fabric is carried, is in ſome places very rugged and uneven, more ſo than the moſt mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bendings over mountains and through vallies.—The Towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol, ſome miſunderſtanding reſpecting the mode of preſentation, prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 14th. Lord Macartney inſiſted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the Emperor, ſhould be performed by a Chineſe of equal rank, before the picture of his Majeſty. One of the Prime Miniſters, of whom there are five in China, called Calden, having committed ſome miſtake, in reporting that Lord Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies to which he had not aſſented, was degraded ſome ſteps in his rank, and forced to wear, in his headdreſs, a crow's tail, inſtead of a peacock's, which it ſeems anſwer there to our ſtars, garters, ribbands, and other inſignia of nobility. Chinta-gin, one of theſe miniſters, on finding what hindered the buſineſs from going on, very ſhrewdly remarked, that he thought it ſtrange, that an Ambaſſador, who had come ſuch a great diſtance, profeſſedly to compliment the Emperor, ſhould commence his buſineſs, by contending about formalities. It was at laſt, however ſettled, that his lordſhip ſhould pay the ſame reſpects to the Emperor, that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The ſuite were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair, borne by ſixteen men: As he paſſed to the tent, the Engliſh kneeled on one knee; every one of the Chineſe proſtrating themſelves on the ground. Being all arranged in and round the tent, they had a ſumptuous repaſt, which was followed by muſic, tumbling, wreſtling, and other exerciſes.—The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had preſents of ſilk, purſes, fans, &c. The entertainment being ended, the Emperor deſcended from the throne, and walked to his chair, and was carried away in the ſame manner in which he came. The crowd of Mandarines, Princes, and other people of rank, which attended this ceremony, was almoſt innumerable.

Next day (the 15th) the Emperor again ſaw Lord Macartney. He came in the ſame manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordſhip, that he was going to a Pagoda, at ſome diſtance, but that he had given orders to his Miniſters to attend upon his Lordſhip, and ſhew him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone, the ſuit were conveyed to an iſland, in an extenſive ſheet of water, where they found a large building, in almoſt every apartment of which there was a kind of Throne, and alſo a number of curioſities of Engliſh manufacture. On the left of each Throne was a large agate, in a batten form, depoſited there as an emblem of peace in the Empire.—From this they were conveyed by water, and afterwards ſhewn a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, ſweetmeats, &c.

The 17th, which was the Emperor's birth-day (he is 83 years of age) they viſited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till day-light, in a large apartment, after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted into an inner Court: The officers of the ſuite were in the ſecond Court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third Court, outſide the two other. The ſight of flags, banners, &c. of embroidered ſilk, floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to deſcribe. The Emperor was not preſent. All the people kneeled, and bowed nine times, with as much ſolemnity as if they had been worſhipping the Deity. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the gardens laid out in much the ſame manner as in England. They were ſumptuouſly entertained in one of theſe buildings, and afterwards carried through ſome magnificent pagodas, or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerſet-houſe, but higher, and in the ſame ſquare form, open within the ſquare, in the centre of which was a building of conſiderable height, covered with ſolid gold. The inſide front of the ſquare is in the form of galleries, one over the other, in four rows, moſt ſplendidly decorated, and ſupported with pillars of gold. In ſome of the apartments hundreds of prieſts were employed in ſinging. The images of deities, &c. in theſe buildings are almoſt innumerable, and many of them of gigantic ſize, larger than Gog and Magog at Guildhall. They are, however, of the ſame materials, wood richly gilt and ornamented, numbers of them ſymbolical repreſentations. In many of the religious ceremonies a reſemblance of the Jewiſh rites was obſervable, others were ſimilar to thoſe of the Romaniſts.

On the 18th, they were admitted to the Emperor's Theatre. It is a ſquare, open at top—The ſtage extends along one ſide of the ſquare, and thoſe who are honoured with admiſſion to ſee the performances, are placed under piazzas in the other three ſides. In front of the ſtage, about fifty feet diſtant, is the throne from which the Emperor views the performance. The reſt of the area is ornamented with beautiful flower-pots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne, and received from the Emperor's hands, a copy of verſes made by himſelf for his Britannic Majeſty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood, carved very neatly. The Ambaſſador had alſo the honour to receive a copy of verſes for himſelf. Here the ſuite was heartily tired for ſeveral hours with a performance, one word of which they could not underſtand, and which was accompanied with a confuſed noiſe of ſongs and bells; after which, as was uſual every day, they received preſents of ſilks, fans, china, &c.

The next two days were employed in making preparations for their return to Pekin, where they arrived on the 26 h. On their journey they were much ſurpriſed to find a great number of men employed in leveling the road for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Gehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a ſpace of 150 miles, was covered with men, about 60 feet aſunder, and a ciſtern of water for each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, ſo that the number of men and of ciſterns muſt have exceeded 23,000. The road for the Emperor is as ſmooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no perſon is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th the Embaſſy ſet out for the palace of Yeu-Ming-Yuen, whether all the preſents had been ſent that the Emperor might ſee them together. They reſted that night at Hing-Min-Yuen, and ſet out next morning to a houſe about four miles diſtant, from whence they walked a little way and met the Emperor; who learning from the principal Mandarine who attended the Embaſſy, that Lord Macartney was indiſpoſed, deſired that his Lordſhip might return to Pekin for the ſake of better accommodation. They returned the ſame day, and indeed it would appear that the Chineſe by this time wiſhed their departure altogether; for Lord Macartney had an interview with the Miniſters the ſame day, in the courſe of which they recommended to him to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure, as he would not travel comfortably, if he allowed the winter to overtake him; the more eſpecially, as he was but poorly in health.

From this time none of the miſſionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendant Mandarines, under pretence of friendſhip, ſtrongly urged them to propoſe departing, as a change of treatment might not be found quite pleaſant. It ſhould be remarked that by this time all the preſents had been delivered.

On the 31 of October, Lord Macartney preſented to the Miniſters a number of propoſals and requiſitions, reſpecting the object of his miſſion. His Lordſhip had intended ſtaying till March, but it was now thought adviſeable to take the hint that had been given. On the 4th he requeſted permiſſion to depart. The Emperor's permiſſion was with him by next morning, and the ſecond day after was appointed. The Chineſe, however, were very conſiderate in one thing—the warning was ſhort, they therefore gave them a great number of men to aſſiſt in packing up; and they were ſo induſtrious, that every thing was in complete readineſs by the time fixed. On the day of departure, the Ambaſſador had an interview with the Miniſter, and received an anſwer to the propoſitions he had made on the 31.—*They were all rejected*:—And the Embaſſy left Pekin, very much mortified at their want of ſucceſs; after which Lord Macartney and his ſuite returned to Canton, where they ſpent their Chriſtmas.

The failure in this buſineſs cannot be eaſily accounted for; perhaps the Mandarines who attended the Embaſſy were not addreſſed in the feeling manner they expected. Pretty things for the Emperor were only ſhows to them, and they might wiſh for ſomething ſubſtantial for themſelves. It is however ſuppoſed that the want of ſucceſs is chiefly to be attributed to ſome evil impreſſion made upon the Chineſe Court, by ſome of the Native Princes of India, telling them to beware how they allowed the Engliſh to obtain a footing among them; and ſtrengthening their admonition, by falſely ſtating, that the ſame people had firſt, as friends, obtained a ſmall ſettlement in India, which they afterwards increaſed by repeated wars, driving many of the original owners from their dominions, and eſtabliſhing upon their ruin an immenſe Empire for themſelves.

We are happy however, to add, that when the laſt accounts left Canton, ſome arrangements had taken place which indicated a more friendly diſpoſition on the part of the Chineſe; and that ſome hopes had begun to be entertained that it was yet poſſible to obtain the object of the voyage, though not perhaps without conſiderable trouble.

COPENHAGEN, July 26.

OUR preparations for fitting out a fleet, of from 20 to 24 ſail of the line, proceed with uninterrupted activity, and on the 24 h inſt. the Elephant, of 74 guns, went out of harbour. All the Provinces having concurred in voluntary contributions towards ſeconding the meaſures of government, for the due maintaining of a free commerce and navigation for Denmark; the King, by his letters patent, dated the 23d inſt. after giving formal thanks to his ſubjects, informs them of the means which he deſigns to avail himſelf of for defraying the expences of the Marine Department: Theſe conſiſt principally of duties on merchantmen, which are particularly defined in an ordinance from the Cuſtom-Houſe.

In conſequence of theſe preparations, which have put the Daniſh navy on ſo reſpectible a footing, our Court has thought it right to explain itſelf more deciſively with the Engliſh government, and for that purpoſe has directed its Miniſter at London to demand from the Britiſh Cabinet a definitive anſwer to the queſtion—

"*Whether it will releaſe the Daniſh ſhips which have been captured; will grant proper indemnification for the loſs, and will diſcontinue the ſeizing of Daniſh veſſels not laden with merchandize declared contraband, by treaties.*"

A declaration of this nature has become the more neceſſary, as our Aſſurance Company as well as the individuals in that line, have refuſed from this forward to underwrite policies for any other loſſes than thoſe on the way

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WITHOUT detaining our Readers to inform them of circumstances relating to the early part of the voyage, it will be enough to notice briefly, that, after passing the banks of Sunda, they made some unsuccessful attempts to explore the straights of Banka, and the straights of Malacca. They stopped at Pulo Condore, and from thence proceeded to Turon Bay, in Cochin-China, where they found a young prince established upon the throne, after a civil war of 25 years continuance, which ended in a revolution; for such events, it would appear, are not peculiar to the Western World.—A considerable number of Missionaries had once been in Cochin-China, but they were all gone, having followed the fates of the Royal line expelled by this Revolution, and which still retained possession of a small corner of the kingdom. In their voyage they visited Tacao and Chusan, the easternmost extremity of China, and at last reached the mouth of the river Tiensin, in the bottom of the Picheli Gulph, on the 26th of July, 1793, where they found the water so shallow, though they had no sight of land, that they cast anchor in 6 fathoms water.

From hence they despatched a brig to announce their arrival, to request that vessels might be sent to receive the presents intended for the Emperor, as the English vessels could proceed no farther for want of water; and also to solicit a supply of fresh provisions. On the 1st of August a number of small vessels arrived from the shore, having on board some principal Mandarines, with a most magnificent supply of every kind of provisions. Twenty bullocks, upwards of 100 sheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various kinds, an immense quantity of the richest and finest fruits of the country; several chests of tea, sugar, china, &c. &c. and a large supply of flour, millet, bread, rice, and other articles in great profusion.

The different presents being put on board the Chinese junks, Lord Macartney, on the 5th, went in the Clarence brig to Tacao, a few miles up the river, where the goods were obliged to be transferred to still smaller vessels, to convey them to Taugchu, about 10 miles from Pekin.

The Embassy left Tacao, where every accommodation was afforded them, on the 8th of August, and arrived at Tiensin on the 11th, where they were splendidly entertained on shore amidst thousands of people. After the entertainment, they got a present of victuals, in name of a dinner, sufficient to last the whole of them for a week—each officer got, besides, two pieces of silk—and even the soldiers, mechanics, &c. had a piece of silk and cotton.

Tiensin is situated at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a place of large and extensive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thousands, but by millions——the burying ground only, an immense plain, extends farther than the eye can reach, and appears only bounded by the horizon.——The other facts, relating to this place, which they left on the 11th, would appear incredible were they recorded here.

They next went to Tongchu, to which place they were conveyed by water, in vessels dragged by men.—They reached it on the 16 h. Here the presents and baggage were landed, and deposited in houses erected to receive them.

On the 21st, the Ambassador and his suite set out for Pekin; Lord Macartney and Sir G. Staunton in sedan chairs, the officers, &c. in two-wheeled carriages, the rest in a kind of covered waggons. They reached Pekin about 9 o'clock that morning. The streets are not paved, the longest are about 6 miles, crossing each other in right angles, as in Philadelphia, and from 90 to 150 feet in breadth.—The houses are only 1 story high.—The walls of the city are of an immense height, and the principal streets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent.—Sumptuous apartments were provided for the suite, and every necessary of life was furnished to them without purchase.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and suite set out for Gehol, the country residence of the Emperor. His Lordship went in an English coach, the other gentlemen on horseback, the soldiers, &c. in waggons; so that with the baggage train, the whole cavalcade was of very great length.

Gehol is about 170 English miles from Pekin. They were a week in going thither. On the 4th day of their journey they reached the famous wall, which forms one of the barriers of this Empire, their way leading through a gate called Canpe Rieu. There are only 4 such passes in China. This wall was built upwards of 200 years before Christ, from which time, for 14 or 1500 years, it served as a complete defence against every enemy; but at the end of that period, Gengis Chan invaded the empire, and got possession of the throne. It is about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at the top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each side; the base is about 20 feet thick. At every distance of about 90 or 100 yards, there is a Tower upon it of about 15 feet each in height, and 45 in length. In several places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a sweep of several miles, and then connects again with it; so that, should the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence; and these again are covered by other walls within them; but this is only at the 4 principal passes. The ground over which this immense fabric is carried, is in some places very rugged and uneven, more so than the most mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bendings over mountains and through vallies.—The Towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol, some misunderstanding respecting the mode of presentation, prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 14th. Lord Macartney insisted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the Emperor, should be performed by a Chinese of equal rank, before the picture of his Majesty. One of the Prime Ministers, of which there are five in China, called Calder, having committed some mistake, in reporting that Lord Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies to which he had not assented, was degraded some steps in his rank, and forced to wear, in his headdress, a crow's tail, instead of a peacock's, which it seems answer there to our stars, garters, ribbands, and other insignia of nobility. Chinta-gin, one of these ministers, on finding what hindered the business from going on, very shrewdly remarked, that he thought it strange, that an Ambassador, who had come such a great distance, professedly to compliment the Emperor, should commence his business, by contending about formalities. It was at last, however settled, that his lordship should pay the same respects to the Emperor, that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The suite were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair, borne by sixteen men: As he passed to the tent, the English kneeled on one knee; every one of the Chinese prostrating themselves on the ground. Being all arranged in and round the tent, they had a sumptuous repast, which was followed by music, tumbling, wrestling, and other exercises.—The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had presents of silk, purses, fans, &c. The entertainment being ended, the Emperor descended from the throne, and walked to his chair, and was carried away in the same manner in which he came. The crowd of Mandarines, Princes, and other people of rank, which attended this ceremony, was almost innumerable.

Next day (the 15th) the Emperor again saw Lord Macartney. He came in the same manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordship, that he was going to a Pagoda, at some distance, but that he had given orders to his Ministers to attend upon his Lordship, and shew him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone, the suit were conveyed to an island, in an extensive sheet of water, where they found a large building, in almost every apartment of which there was a kind of Throne, and also a number of curiosities of English manufacture. On the left of each Throne was a large agate, in a batten form, deposited there as an emblem of peace in the Empire.—From this they were conveyed by water, and afterwards shewn a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, sweetmeats, &c.

The 17th, which was the Emperor's birth-day (he is 83 years of age) they visited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till day-light, in a large apartment, after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted into an inner Court: The officers of the suite were in the second Court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third Court, outside the two other. The sight of flags, banners, &c. of embroidered silk, floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to describe. The Emperor was not present. All the people kneeled, and bowed nine times, with as much solemnity as if they had been worshipping the Deity. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the gardens laid out in much the same manner as in England. They were sumptuously entertained in one of these buildings, and afterwards carried through some magnificent pagodas, or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerset-house, but higher, and in the same square form, open within the square, in the centre of which was a building of considerable height, covered with solid gold. The inside front of the square is in the form of galleries, one over the other, in four rows, most splendidly decorated, and supported with pillars of gold. In some of the apartments hundreds of priests were employed in singing. The images of deities, &c. in these buildings are almost innumerable, and many of them of gigantic size, larger than Gog and Magog at Guildhall. They are, however, of the same materials, wood richly gilt and ornamented, numbers of them symbolical representations. In many of the religious ceremonies a resemblance of the Jewish rites was observable, others were similar to those of the Romanists.

On the 18th, they were admitted to the Emperor's Theatre. It is a square, open at top—The stage extends along one side of the square, and those who are honoured with admission to see the performances, are placed under piazzas in the other three sides. In front of the stage, about fifty feet distant, is the throne from which the Emperor views the performance. The rest of the area is ornamented with beautiful flower-pots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne, and received from the Emperor's hands, a copy of verses made by himself for his Britannic Majesty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood, carved very neatly. The Ambassador had also the honour to receive a copy of verses for himself. Here the suite was heartily tired for several hours with a performance, one word of which they could not understand, and which was accompanied with a confused noise of songs and bells; after which, as was usual every day, they received presents of silks, fans, china, &c.

The next two days were employed in making preparations for their return to Pekin, where they arrived on the 26 h. On their journey they were much surprized to find a great number of men employed in levelling the road for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Gehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a space of 150 miles, was covered with men, about 60 feet asunder, and a cistern of water for each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, so that the number of men and of cisterns must have exceeded 13,000. The road for the Emperor is as smooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no person is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th the Embassy set out for the palace of Yeu-Ming-Yuen, whether all the presents had been sent that the Emperor might see them together. They rested that night at Hing-Min-Yuen, and set out next morning to a house about four miles distant, from whence they walked a little way and met the Emperor; who learning from the principal Mandarine who attended the Embassy, that Lord Macartney was indisposed, desired that his Lordship might return to Pekin for the sake of better accommodation. They returned the same day, and indeed it would appear that the Chinese by this time wished their departure altogether; for Lord Macartney had an interview with the Ministers the same day, in the course of which they recommended to him to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure, as he would not travel comfortably, if he allowed the winter to overtake him; the more especially, as he was but poorly in health.

From this time none of the missionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendant Mandarines, under pretence of friendship, strongly urged them to propose departing, as a change of treatment might not be found quite pleasant. It should be remarked that by this time all the presents had been delivered.

On the 31 of October, Lord Macartney presented to the Ministers a number of proposals and requisitions, respecting the object of his mission. His Lordship had intended staying till March, but it was now thought adviseable to take the hint that had been given. On the 4th he requested permission to depart. The Emperor's permission was with him by next morning, and the second day after was appointed. The Chinese, however, were very considerate in one thing—the warning was short, they therefore gave them a great number of men to assist in packing up; and they were so industrious, that every thing was in complete readiness by the time fixed. On the day of departure, the Ambassador had an interview with the Minister, and received an answer to the propositions he had made on the 31.—*They were all refused*:—And the Embassy left Pekin, very much mortified at their want of success; after which Lord Macartney and his suite returned to Canton, where they spent their Christmas.

The failure in this business cannot be easily accounted for; perhaps the Mandarines who attended the Embassy were not addressed in the feeling manner they expected. Pretty things for the Emperor were only shows to them, and they might wish for something substantial for themselves. It is however supposed that the want of success is chiefly to be attributed to some evil impression made upon the Chinese Court, by some of the Native Princes of India, telling them to beware how they allowed the English to obtain a footing among them; and strengthening their admonition, by falsely stating, that the same people had first, as friends, obtained a small settlement in India, which they afterwards increased by repeated wars, driving many of the original owners from their dominions, and establishing upon their ruin an immense Empire for themselves.

We are happy however, to add, that when the last accounts left Canton, some arrangements had taken place which indicated a more friendly disposition on the part of the Chinese; and that some hopes had begun to be entertained that it was yet possible to obtain the object of the voyage, though not perhaps without considerable trouble.

COPENHAGEN, July 26.

OUR preparations for fitting out a fleet, of from 20 to 24 sail of the line, proceed with uninterrupted activity, and on the 24 h inst. the Elephant, of 74 guns, went out of harbour. All the Provinces having concurred in voluntary contributions towards seconding the measures of government, for the due maintaining of a free commerce and navigation for Denmark; the King, by his letters patent, dated the 23d inst. after giving formal thanks to his subjects, informs them of the means which he designs to avail himself of for defraying the expences of the Marine Department: These consist principally of duties on merchantmen, which are particularly defined in an ordinance from the Custom-House.

In consequence of these preparations, which have put the Danish navy on so respectable a footing, our Court has thought it right to explain itself more decisively with the English government, and for that purpose has directed its Minister at London to demand from the British Cabinet a definitive answer to the question—

"*Whether it will release the Danish ships which have been captured; will grant proper indemnities on this head, and will discontinue the seizing of Danish vessels not laden with merchandize declared contraband, by treaties.*"

A declaration of this nature has become the more necessary, as our Assurance Company as well as the individuals in that line, have refused henceforward to underwrite policies for any other losses than those of the sea;

BRUSSELS, July 28.

The French since their gaining possession of the Low Countries, have imposed Contributions upon all the Towns; Brussels has to pay Five millions in specie—This was to be levied in twenty-four hours; but unable to pay it, Hostages have been taken, and sent into France. Two Millions are imposed upon the Town of Louvain, besides 8000 cattle, and 20,000 pair of boots. The University is shut up—Malines has to pay a Million and a half, besides 30 000 pair of shoes. The city of Antwerp has to pay Ten Millions, and to furnish 900 Sailors.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JULY 30.

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"I send you annexed a letter from Gen. Jardon, who, a native of Liege, desires to be sent to command there and to make levees. This which might be advantageous under one aspect, and the contrary under another. I think it difficult for any man in authority to be just and impartial, when surrounded by relations and friends, and still more exposed, perhaps, to the impulse of resentments. I beg your orders on that head, or that you will send them to him direct.

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Bauthonax and Polverel have written to the Convention, that they no sooner heard of the decree against them upon landing at Aix, than they immediately surrendered themselves and their papers. They represent, that after their conduct shall be examined, the Convention will be sorry for the rigorous measures against them—and as it might be dangerous to divulge what they have to say, they beg to be examined in secret.

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Thermidor—AVOUST 6.

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"Citizen Representatives,

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"The army of the North is doubly indebted to you, for these very tyrants were its avowed enemies; they affected to diminish, and to alienate our labours and our triumphs; they pretended that we were vanquished, when we were victorious; but on the very day that their crimes were unveiled, the army of the North took possession of the island of Cadsand.

"I felicitate myself, Citizen Representatives, on being the interpreter of this brave army, and in thus offering to you the sentiments of its gratitude and devotion:—It has but one wish, and that is liberty:—But one centre, and that is the National Convention.

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The same Secretary then read the following letter from the army of the Rhine:

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"Citizen Representatives,

"The Army of the Rhine received, along with the order of the day, your Proclamation, relative to the unexpected discovery of the most frightful of all conspiracies.

"The greater the reputation of the conspirators, the more inestimable becomes the service which you have rendered to liberty and the Commonwealth.

"Continue to keep a watchful eye over the interior, to unmask intriguers, to overwhelm the factious, to punish conspirators, and to cause virtue and probity to be respected!

"On our part, we will undermine thrones, we will humble tyrants, we will disperse their slaves, and we will annihilate their satellites.

"The army will never utter but one exclamation, and that is—*La Republique and la Victorie!—The Republic and Victory!*

"Health and Fraternity,

"MICHAUD."

[*Then follows several other Letters from different departments,—societies, &c. all of them express great satisfaction at the doings of the Convention, and exhorting them to be firm to their trust.—One of them concludes*—"Tyrants and Traitors pass away, but the Commonwealth will remain eternal."

LONDON, August 23.

The Abbe Syeyes, although he does not ostensibly come forward at this moment in the Convention, nevertheless directs the proceedings of Tallien. From the good sense and moderation of the Abbe, much is expected.

Such of the Piedmontese as fall into the hands of the French are exchanged for *sheep*

Accounts were received at the Sierra Leone house on Saturday last, by the way of the West Indies which bring down the affairs of Sierra Leone to the 10th of April last. The colony was then engaged in the successful pursuit of the objects of the institution; the success of every one of their undertakings was such as the friends of humanity must rejoice to hear.

A few days ago at the suit of his Majesty the cause respecting the marriage of Prince Augustus Frederic and Lady Augusta Murray, which had been solemnized at the parish church of St. George Hanover-square was finally determined in the Arches Court Doctor's Commons; when Sir William Wyne delivered the Judgement of the court that the said marriage was utterly null and void; and also declared that a former marriage, pretended to have been had at Rome was also by the law of this country, invalid and illegal.

The plan of the Committee of Public Welfare is said to be the conquest of all the country on the left side of the Rhine as far as Holland, and to make the Rhine the boundary of France.

The Convention appear to be placed in a more advantageous situation than they have ever enjoyed since their convocation. They have obtained a signal proof of the attachment of the People; they have triumphed over the Commune of Paris, which often arrogated co ordinate and sometimes exercised superior powers; and they have reduced the Jacobin Club to such a degree of humiliation and debasement, that it can never become formidable again, but by their own mismanagement.

Mr. Hope, it is thought, has already remitted to this Country near half a million of money—most of which, no doubt, will be lodged in our Funds.

There were such fears entertained for the safety of the vessel which brought Mrs. Hope and Family to England on Saturday last, that the very day before, an insurance was made on her at eleven per. cent.

The following persons were guillotined at Paris.—On the day after the execution of Robespierre.—M. Magon de la Balue and his family, viz. Mad. la Marechale de Noailles; Mad. la Duchesse d'Ayen, her daughter in law; Mad. la Vicomtesse de Noailles, wife of the officer of that name, who is well known at London, and is at present settled in America.

From the Jamaica Gazette, of August 30.

The following list of Privateers fitted out at Charleston, South Carolina, is published from the best authority; and it is hoped so distinct and accurate a description of the vessels &c. as it presents, may be of advantage to the trade.

Schooner Sanspareil, 8 guns, 3 pounders 16 swivels 30 men, Virginia built, fresh crew every cruize, consists of all nations. This vessel has a low stern, no standing topsail, her bowsprit lays low, was all new rebuilt six month since, sails pretty well; in port cleaning.

Schooner Industry, 14 guns, 4 pounders, 90 men Baltimore built, Mont. Boeuf, French crew consists of all nations. This vessel is a kind of a lump, carries her guns high, sails well, standing top sail yards; out on a cruize.

Schooner Les Amis de Point Petre, 10 guns, 4 pounders, 100 men, Baltimore built, Talbot, crew mostly English, Irish and Scotch. This vessel has standing yards forward, carries her guns pretty well, sails fast; repairing in port, but supposed to be at sea by this time. Desperadoes.

Pilot-boat schooner Friends of Liberty, 3 guns, 3 pounders, 60 men, Baltimore built, Ballard, crew Americans chiefly. This vessel sails remarkably fast, has no standing topsail yards; on a cruise. Desperadoes.

Pilot boat schooner Nabonage, 10 guns, 4 pounders, 80 men, Virginia built, Harvey, crew of all nations; now in port cleaning. This vessel was taken by the Atalanta, was a French privateer, under King's colours—the crew are all sent to France; when taken was called the Minervaof Jeremie; sails fast. The Atalanta was taken by a British packet, and sent into Jamaica.

Schooner Mountain, 14 guns, 6 and 4 pounders, 120 men, Virginia built, Frenchman, name unknown, all nations. This vessel is long, carries her guns high ahead, her jibb very large, is very old and leaky, her former name was the Robert, standing topsail yards.

Schooner Vulcan, 14 guns 6 and 4 pounders, 120 men, Spanish prize, Josephs, crew all nations. This vessel was a Spanish Guarda Costa, and taken by the Mountain, off Porto Rico, and since fitted out in Charleston; returned into port dismasted.

Sloop Algerine, 10 guns, 4-pounders, 70 men, Bermudian built, unknown, all nations. This vessel was built in Bermuda last war; a very long narrow vessel, sails remarkably fast, her masts rake very much aft;—taken by the Mountain, off Porto Rico; then mounting 10 guns; now out on a cruize.

Schooner Ghost, 6 guns, 3 pounders, forty men, Bermudian or Baltimore built, unknown, all nations. She is very small, pilot-boat rigged; on a cruize.

——— Patcide. This vessel was built in Virginia; has never yet been out on a cruize—was formerly called the Hawk, and is commanded by an American by the name of Cook, and very possibly may decoy vessels by the former name; her waist cloths are painted a yellow.

Sloop Republic, 10 guns, 4 pounders, Bermudian built, unknown. This vessel was taken by the Industry, a Spanish Guarda Costa, and fitted out in Charleston; in port.

Brig, name unknown, 14 guns, 4-pounders, 120 men, Spanish built, Curvine, all nations. This vessel was a Spanish packet, taken by the Industry, and fitted out in Savannah; painted black, red ports aboard, the ports in the wake of the chains cannot be shut in, sails well, is in port.

Brig, name unknown, 18 guns, 6 pounders, French built, unknown. This vessel has been cut down in Charleston, her stern projects like a Spanish Prow, her ports are cut out with the sheer of the bends, and when the 3 guns fore and aft are fired, they must turn in fore and aft; in port.

Schooner Nonpareil, 18 guns, 6 pounders, Charleston built, unknown. This is the finest and best privateer out of port; her head extends a long way out; is now fitting out.

Schooner, name unknown, 10 guns, 3 pounders, 60 men, Spanish built, Josephs, all nations. This vessel was taken by the Mountain, and fitted out at Charleston, sails well, and is on a cruise.

Brig Cignet, 18 guns, American built, formerly a privateer last war, is very old, her timbers very much decayed, now repairing, and nearly finished.

There are two Virginia boats fitting out, & two whale boats are out.

All those privateers are supposed to be ready to dog the July fleets from Jamaica.

The two whale boats fell in with the ship Boyd, from Honduras, which was taken by them, retaken again by the crew, and taken again by the boats: great slaughter on both sides: the Captain lay speechless when this was written.

Talbot and Ballard fell in with a Dutch fleet that came from Jamaica, they took a brig and a ship; the crew of the Dutch ship defended her to the last, and when they got under the muzzles of the guns, that the Dutch ships guns were useless, they fought them with billets of wood and cold shot, till overpowered by numbers. One Dutchman that was wounded begged them not to heave him overboard, as his wounds were not mortal, but to no purpose; the mate, with a half pike through him, ran out on the bowsprit, and cried for quarters, but was followed, and had his arms cut off, by which he fell overboard; the Dutch Captain, seeing the privateers men all naked, pulled off his shirt, and was taken for one of their people, by which he was saved. The ship was retaken next day by the Dutch frigate, who never bore down during the action.

Charleston, July 15, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Accounts from Head Quarters on Thursday evening say, that the Army was to move from Carlisle on Friday morning. The troops of Horse from this city, and Major M'Pherson's battalion, with two field pieces, formed the advance guard.

Yesterday arrived the ship Adriana, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, who left the Texel the 26th of August, and the land on the 8th of September, and arrived in the Delaware the 9th inst. (31 days).

Verbal and written accounts from Amsterdam, by the Adriana, state, that the people there are in great alarm on account of the French.

We are assured that bills on Goods unsold, are not accepted by the merchants there—and that vessels are

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Such of the Piedmontese as fall into the hands of the French are exchanged for *sheep*

Accounts were received at the Sierra Leone house on Saturday last, by the way of the West Indies which bring down the affairs of Sierra Leone to the 24th of April last. The colony was then engaged in the successful pursuit of the objects of the institution; the success of every one of their undertakings was such as the friends of humanity must rejoice to hear.

A few days ago at the suit of his Majesty the cause respecting the marriage of Prince Augustus Frederic and Lady Augusta Murray, which had been solemnized at the parish church of St. George Hanover-square was finally determined in the Arches Court Doctor's Commons; when Sir William Wyne delivered the Judgement of the court that the said marriage was utterly null and void; and also declared that a former marriage, pretended to have been had at Rome was also by the law of this country, invalid and illegal.

The plan of the Committee of Public Welfare is said to be the conquest of all the country on the left side of the Rhine as far as Holland, and to make the Rhine the boundary of France.

The Convention appear to be placed in a more advantageous situation than they have ever enjoyed since their convocation. They have obtained a signal proof of the attachment of the People; they have triumphed over the Commune of Paris, which often arrogated co ordinate and sometimes exercised superior powers; and they have reduced the Jacobin Club to such a degree of humiliation and debasement, that it can never become formidable again, but by their own mismanagement.

Mr. Hope, it is thought, has already remitted to this Country near half a million of money—most of which, no doubt, will be lodged in our Funds.

There were such fears entertained for the safety of the vessel which brought Mrs. Hope and Family to England on Saturday last, that the very day before, an insurance was made on her at eleven per. cent.

The following persons were guillotined at Paris.—On the day after the execution of Robespierre.—M. Magon de la Balue and his family, viz. Mad. la Marechale de Noailles; Mad. la Duchesse d'Ayen, her daughter in law; Mad. la Vicomtesse de Noailles, wife of the officer of that name, who is well known at London, and is at present settled in America.

From the Jamaica Gazette, of August 30.

The following list of Privateers fitted out at Charleston, South Carolina, is published from the best authority; and it is hoped so distinct and accurate a description of the vessels &c. as it presents, may be of advantage to the trade.

Schooner Sanspareil, 6 guns, 3 pounders 16 swivels, 70 men, Virginia built, fresh crew every cruize, consists of all nations. This vessel has a low stern, no standing topsail, her bowsprit lays low, was all new rebuilt six month since, sails pretty well; in port cleaning.

Schooner Industry, 14 guns, 4 pounders, 90 men Baltimore built, Mont. Boeuf, French crew consists of all nations. This vessel is a kind of a lump, carries her guns high, sails well, standing top sail yards; out on a cruize.

Schooner Les Amis de Point Petre, 10 guns, 4 pounders, 100 men, Baltimore built, Talbot, crew mostly English, Irish and Scotch. This vessel has standing yards forward, carries her guns pretty well, sails fast; repairing in port, but supposed to be at sea by this time, Desperadoes.

Pilot-boat schooner Friends of Liberty, 3 guns, 3 pounders, 60 men, Baltimore built, Ballard, crew Americans chiefly. This vessel sails remarkably fast, has no standing topsail yards; one a cruize. Desperadoes.

Pilot boat schooner Nabonage, 10 guns, 4 pounders, 80 men, Virginia built, Harvey, crew of all nations; now in port cleaning. This vessel was taken by the Atalanta, was a French privateer, under King's colours—the crew are all sent to France; when taken was called the Minervaof Jeremie; sails fast. The Atalanta was taken by a British packet, and sent into Jamaica.

Schooner Mountain, 12 guns, 6 and 4 pounders, 120 men, Virginia built, Frenchman, name unknown, all nations. This vessel is long, carries her guns high ahead, her jibb very large, is very old and leaky, her former name was the Robert, standing topsail yards.

Schooner Vulcan, 14 guns 6 and 4 pounders, 120 men, Spanish prize, Josephe, crew all nations. This vessel was a Spanish Guarda Costa, and taken by the Mountain, off Porto Rico, and since fitted out in Charleston; returned into port dismasted.

Sloop Algerine, 10 guns, 4-pounders, 90 men, Bermudian built, unknown, all nations. This vessel was built in Bermuda last war; a very long narrow vessel, sails remarkably fast, her masts rake very much aft;—taken by the Mountain, off Porto Rico; then mounting 10 guns; now out on a cruize.

Schooner Ghost, 6 guns, 3 pounders, forty men, Bermudian or Baltimore built, unknown, all nations. She is very small, pilot-boat rigged; on a cruize.

——— Paicide. This vessel was built in Virginia; has never yet been out on a cruize—was formerly called the Hawk, and is commanded by an American by the name of Cook, and very possibly may decoy vessels by the former name; her waist cloths are painted a yellow.

Sloop Republic, 12 guns, 4 pounders, Bermudian built, unknown. This vessel was taken by the Industry, a Spanish Guarda Costa, and fitted out in Charleston; in port.

Brig, name unknown, 14 guns, 4-pounders, 120 men, Spanish built, Curvine, all nations. This vessel was a Spanish packet, taken by the Industry, and fitted out in Savannah; painted black, red ports ahead, the ports in the wake of the chains cannot be shut in, sails well, is in port.

Brig, name unknown, 18 guns, 6 pounders, French built, unknown. This vessel has been cut down in Charleston, her stern projects like a Spanish Prow, her ports are cut out with the sheer of the bends, and when the 3 guns fore and aft are fired, they must turn in fore and aft; in port.

Schooner Nonpareil, 18 guns, 6 pounders, Charleston built, unknown. This is the finest and best privateer out of port; her head extends a long way out; is now fitting out.

Schooner, name unknown, 10 guns, 3 pounders, 60 men, Spanish built, Josephs, all nations. This vessel was taken by the Mountain, and fitted out at Charleston, sails well, and is on a cruise.

Brig Cignet, 18 guns, American built, formerly a privateer last war, is very old, her timbers very much decayed, now repairing, and nearly finished.

There are two Virginia boats fitting out, & two whale boats are out.

All those privateers are supposed to be ready to dog the July fleets from Jamaica.

The two whale boats fell in with the ship Boyd, from Honduras, which was taken by them, retaken again by the crew, and taken again by the boats: great slaughter on both sides: the Captain lay speechless when this was written.

Talbot and Ballard fell in with a Dutch fleet that came from Jamaica, they took a brig and a ship; the crew of the Dutch ship defended her to the last, and when they got under the muzzles of the guns, that the Dutch ships guns were useless, they fought them with billets of wood and cold shot, till overpowered by numbers. One Dutchman that was wounded begged them not to heave him overboard, as his wounds were not mortal, but to no purpose; the mate, with a half pike through him, ran out on the bowsprit, and cried for quarters, but was followed, and had his arms cut off, by which he fell overboard; the Dutch Captain, seeing the privateers men all naked, pulled off his shirt, and was taken for one of their people, by which he was saved. The ship was retaken next day by the Dutch frigate, who never bore down during the action.

Charleston, July 15, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Accounts from Head Quarters on Thursday evening say, that the Army was to move from Carlisle on Friday morning. The troops of Horse from this city, and Major M'Pherson's battalion, with two field pieces, formed the advance guard.

Yesterday arrived the ship Adriana, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, who left the Texel the 26th of August, and the land on the 8th of September, and arrived in the Delaware the 9th inst. (31 days).

Verbal and written accounts from Amsterdam, by the Adriana, state, that the people there are in great alarm on account of the French.

We are assured that bills on Goods unsold, are not accepted by the merchants there—and that vessels are

great demand to transport persons and property from that place.

Oct. 14. A letter from Baltimore by Saturday's post informs, that the late sickness there has so much abated, that the Theatre was to be opened on the 13th Instant, (yesterday.)

The issue of the election in the State of Delaware is come to hand, and John Patton is the successful candidate, for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Yesterday arrived the ships William Penn, Josiah, London; Clothier, Hull; and Caroline, London.—The William Penn sailed the 12th, and the Caroline the 1st August.

By the sloop Abby, Captain Eames, in 49 days from Cadiz, we have the important intelligence of the taking of St. Sebastian and Fontarama (in the Bay of Biscay) by the French forces. Pampaleon had, it was reported, fallen into their hands. The strong fortress of St. Sebastian surrendered without the least defence. Captain Eames adds, that the Spaniards are under great alarms at Cadiz, and that a fleet arrived in a very sickly condition from Ferral, where they lost a 74 upon the rocks, and landed 1500 sick.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the army, to his son in this city dated Carlisle October 7th (Cami)

"This morning we received accounts that the Whiskey-Boys were preparing to meet us at Bedford, with their *Hats* under their *Arms*, to ask the President's *Pardon*, and become good subjects in future."

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Admiral Murray, who left this city, in the Cleopatra's frigate on Monday, sailed yesterday with his squadron from Sandy Hook.

Yesterday morning Mr. Hammond, and suite, left this city for Philadelphia.

It is reported with confidence, that in consequence of the *statu quo* agreement between Mr. Jay and the British Ministry, Major Campbell has evacuated the Fort at the Rapids of the Miami.

BOSTON, October 16

A vessel is said to have arrived at Salem, on Tuesday last, in a short passage from St. Lucia, which brings an account, that the French patriots, mulattoes & negroes, united, have re taken the town, and put all the British and Aristocrats to the sword.

A letter from Fort Royal, (Martinico) dated Sept. 20, 1794, received last evening, confirms the above report, and adds, that the French Privateers are cruizing off Fort Royal Bay, and in the channel of St. Lucia.—This happy circumstance for the French took place on the 29th August. This letter further informs, that Captain Chase, in the brig Industry, had arrived at Fort Royal, where his flag would be short—That a proclamation had been published throughout the British Islands, forbidding American vessels coming there after October, till then they are allowed to bring live Stock and Lumber only.

[*From a London Paper.*]

"*To Messrs.* HARRISON, ANSLEY, AND CO.

"GENTLEMEN,

"An order has just been received at the Admiralty-Office, of which a printed copy shall be sent you as soon as obtained, revoking the Article of Instructions of 8th June, 1793, which made it lawful to detain all vessels, laden with Corn, Flour or Meal, bound to France; but otherwise continuing the same in force. I am gentlemen, yours, &c. R. PARKER.

"*Doctors Commons, Aug* 23, 1794"

NEWPORT, October 21.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Providence.

The Number of Inhabitants in the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, now opposed to the Excise Law, when the last Census was made, was 33,793.

On the 20th Instant arrived here, from Connecticut, the Rev. Mr. SAYRE and Family. We hear he intends residing in this Town.

MARRIED.]—Lately, in Frederick County, Virginia, J. MADISON, Esq; Member of Congress from that State, to the accomplished Mrs. D. TODD, of Philadelphia.

DIED.]—Suddenly, on his Passage from New York to this Place, last Friday, Mr. JOHN HENRY, late one of the Managers of the Old American Company of Comedians. His Remains were next Day buried on Fisher's Island.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Oct. 21.

ENTERED. *From*

Sloops Romeo, Peterson, Two Friends, Mackay, Aurora, Brown, Sally, Allin, Sally, Elleck, Peggy, Bliss, and Schooner Susanna, Clarke, New York; Schooners Averick, Davis, Burlington; Hibernia, Warren, Sagg-Harbour; Polly, Borde, Richmond; Snow Dove, Perry, Havanna; Sloops Maryland, Brown, Turks Island; Friendship, Prebrey, Fairfield; Ships Rebecca, Arnold, Copenhagen; Newport, Robinson, Petersburgh.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloops Polly, Coggeshall, Sagg Harbour; Clementina, Westcot, Providence; Sally, Winslow; Romeo, Peterson; Nancy, Bowen; Aurora, Brown; and Schooner Fly, Austin, New York; Sloops Lively, Read, Charleston; Two Friends, Mackay, Savannah; Tryal, Gibbs, Burlington; Sally, Negus, and Defiance, Thurston, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation—Inviting them to an amicable Discussion of Christianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price* 3/9*d.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

TWO yearling HEIFERS, turned into the Road last Spring, one a red pied, the other a pale red brindle, with a brockle Face; both marked with a Crop off the right Ear, and two cross Slits under the left.—Whoever discovering said Heifers, securing them, and notifying JAMES LAWTON, of Portsmouth, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and necessary Charges paid.

Portsmouth, 17th of 10th Month, 1794.

The last Night but *Two* of performing this Season.

For the Benefit of Mrs. METCHLER.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

Thursday Evening, October 23,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY—Called,

A Bold Stroke for a WIFE.

Col. FEIGNWELL,	Mr. HARPER,
OBADIAH PRIM,	Mr. KENNA,
PERIWINKLE,	Mr. ADAMS,
Sir PHILIP MODELOVE,	Mr. WATTS,
TRADELOVE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
FREEMAN,	Mr. CLAPHAM.
ANNE LOVELY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
Mrs. PRIM,	Mrs. HARPER,
BETTY	Mrs. WATTS.

To which will be added, a favourite Entertainment, written by the Author of *The Man of the World, Love Alamode &c &c.*— Called,

The True-born Irishman;
OR,
The Irish Fine Lady.

MURROUGH O'DOGHERTY,	Mr. WATTS,
COUNT MUSHROOM,	Mr. HARPER,
Countess HAMILTON,	Mr. ADAMS,
MAJOR GAMBLE,	Mr. KENNA,
JOHN,	Mr. REDFIELD,
WILLIAM,	Mr. CLAPHAM.
Mrs. O'DOGHERTY, (*The Irish Fine Lady*)	Mrs. METCHLER,
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LADY KINNEGAD,	Mrs. WATTS.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A.M. to Five, P.M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes, 6s.—Side Boxes, 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

THE Sale of the HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Estate of JONATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by *Jacob Richardson*, having been postponed for One Month, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-third Day of October inst. at 12 o'Clock, A.M. if not sold before at private Sale,—If it should be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be postponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

Christor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.—An Examination of THOMAS PAINE's AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B.A. late Fellow of Jesus' College Cambridge,—The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—Translated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.—The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jockey Club, &c. &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport August 25 1794

☞ *The Sale at the two Stores now improved by Mr. David Buffum and the Widow Champlin as advertised in our last to be sold on the 22d inst. is postponed to a future Day.*

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchase Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery costs Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number should draw the highest Prize, it would produce only 25,000 Dollars, and the Half of a House, subject to a Discount of Five per Cent. A single Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the same would entitle the Possessor to 25 000 Dollars, free of Discount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will cost Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the highest Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a House, subject to a like Discount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Possessor 25,000, free of Discount; besides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 2,000 Dollars for the First Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Last; understand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has insured a certain Sum except the 20 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Insurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 8000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And understand likewise, that it is not on the Tickets the Insurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Instance, should the Number of your Policy draw the Highest Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25 000 Dollars; for the second highest, 25,000, and so on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prize, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, shewing you how much they insure on each Prize, so that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum insured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Discount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as distinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the West Indies, leave not the least room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wish, and discharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1st Capital,	on and for it,	25 000
2nd Ditto,	— Ditto,	25 000
3d Ditto,	— Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	— Ditto,	5 000
5th Ditto,	— Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	— Ditto,	2,000
7th Ditto,	— Ditto,	1,000
2 of 500	on, and for each,	1000
20 of 1000,	Ditto,	200
100 of 100,	Ditto,	20
200 of 50,	Ditto,	10
400 of 25,	Ditto,	8
2000 of 20,	Ditto,	4
For the First drawn,	—	2,000
For the Last drawn,	—	20,000

☞ ORDERS transmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Post paid, No. 225, Water Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, inclosing Washington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking House in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Address, by the most safe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterson's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th share of 50 Policies in Class, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 200 Policies in Class, Nine Dollars: And the Register for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Possessor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the First drawn Number,—to 200 Dollars, for the highest Prize,—and 300, for the Last drawn Blank or Prize; and Permission to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Discount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuse, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be transmitted with the Order.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

FOR

Wilmington, or Charleston,

The SLOOP

NABBY,

LYING at Capt. THOMAS DENNIS's Wharf.—Will be ready to take in, in Four Days and will sail the 23d Instant.—For Freight or Passage on reasonable Terms, apply to Capt. BENEDICK SMITH, near the Point Ferry, or the Master on board.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

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MAJOR GAMBLE,	Mr. KENNA,
JOHN,	Mr. REDFIELD,
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RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS' DUCK,

BAR IRON,—and

RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.—An Examination of THOMAS PAINE's AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus' College Cambridge,—The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—Translated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings,—The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jockey Club, &c &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport August 25 1794.

☞ *The Sale of the two Houses now improved by Mr. David Buffum and the Widow Champlin as advertised in our last to be sold on the 22d inst. is postponed to a future Day.*

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchase Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery costs Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number should draw the highest Prize, it would produce only 25,000 Dollars, and the Half of a House, subject to a Discount of Five per Cent. A single Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the same would entitle the Possessor to 25 000 Dollars, free of Discount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will cost Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the highest Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a House, subject to a like Discount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Possessor 25,000, free of Discount; besides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the First Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Last; understand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has insured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Insurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 8000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And understand likewise, that it is not on the Tickets the Insurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Instance, should the Number of your Policy draw the Highest Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25 000 Dollars; for the Second highest, 15,000, and so on in Proportion down to 10 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, shewing you how much they insure on each Prize, so that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum insured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Discount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as distinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the West Indies, leave not the least room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wish, and discharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1st Capital,	on and for it,		25 000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15 000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5 000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3 000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000	on, and for each,		2000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	200
100 of 100,		Ditto,	20
200 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
1000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the First drawn,		—	1,000
For the Last drawn,		—	10,000

☞ ORDERS transmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Post paid, No. 115, Water Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, inclosing Washington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking House in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Address, by the most safe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterson's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Class, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 200 Policies in Class, Nine Dollars; And the Register for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Possessor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the First drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the highest Prize,—and 500, for the Last drawn Blank or Prize; and Permission to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Discount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. At the Parties choice, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be transmitted with the Order.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

FOR

Wilmington, or Charleston,

The SLOOP

NABBY,

LYING at Capt. THOMAS DENNIS's Wharf.—Will be ready to take in, in Four Days and will sail the 23d Instant.—For Freight or Passage on reasonable Terms, apply to Capt. BENEDICK SMITH, near the Point Ferry, or the Master on board.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

On GOOD NATURE.

BY A LADY.

WHAT by *good nature* can be understood?
What, but the glorious thirst of *doing good*.
The heart that finds it *happiness* to please,
Can feel another's pain, or taste *his* ease;
The cheek that with another's *joy* can glow,
Turn pale and sicken with another's *woe*,
Free from *contempt* and *envy*. He who deems
Justly, of life's two opposite extremes;
Who, to make *all* and each man truly blest,
Does all he can, and wishes all the rest.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 5.

COMMEND me to that chosen people, whom *Reason* takes by the hand, and whither she leads, they follow. The *Age of Miracles* is past; we are no more to expect the "pillar of a cloud, by day, and the pillar of fire, by night," to direct us. We have heard of the *Golden Age*, the *Silver Age*, the *Brazen Age*, and the *Iron Age*, but our's of the present day has the felicity to boast of the *Age of Reason*.

Methinks I see a pert, smirking Aristocrat start up, and adjusting his powdered locks, "will be much obliged to me to illustrate this by some familiar example."—Just step on board with me, Sir Lukewarm Leadenhead, and I whip over to France; if we do no meet with something to our purpose there, cut and dried, I will charge thee nothing for thy passage. I forbear to take a malignant revenge—to lend thee my spectacles to look at the sun, or to direct thee to the apothecary's for eye-salve. I forbear to overwhelm thee with a blaze of illustration—to shew thee Kings and Queens without a head, Dukes without a ribbon, and Priests without a shirt. Here is readier change to our hands.

O, ye groveling, plodding souls! How long would ye be delving on in the old foot-worn, folly-marked paths of prejudice and bigotry? How long shall the thick veil of superstition and ignorance shut you from the beams of the night-dispersing lamp? When will ye be wise?

Shall it be told to posterity that their ancestors, professing too to have walked by the light of Reason, merely because it was enjoined by a precept found in an old Jewish Book of Record, did in fact devote *one seventh part* of their time to what they were pleased to call Religion, alias idleness, for almost four thousand years?—A modest injunction indeed! Why the very priests themselves have not had a face to demand more than their tithe; and shall not a tithe of our time, the most precious of all our treasures, suffice?

Now I beg to be told what foundation there is in nature for giving this preference to the number seven. It is true that seven stars happened, as is supposed to fall together in a cluster; but I am ready to bet even stakes with any man, the winnings to be expended in oil for the lamp of reason, that before the end of the tenth period of a thousand years from the creation, (I don't know what the French would call it) some future Herschels shall spy out the other three. In short, I affirm that nature has no particular affection for the number Seven. But has she not for the number Ten? I pray thee count thy fingers and thy toes!

It was reserved for Frenchmen to restore, in some measure, the Rights of Nature and Reason, as well as of man; and then was a fair portion of the work performed (with submission to the author of the Pentateuch) when it was said, "*nine* days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and on the *tenth* shalt thou rest." Here too is an illustrious specimen of œconomy. The keeping of ordinaries, of punch houses, and places of amusement may indeed take occasion to complain; but surely they may be contented with one day in ten. We have seen calculations of the amazing saving to the nation by this adjournment of the Sabbath. I am not a man of figures, and if I were, it would be needless to retrace them.

But to this saving of time, by the French mode of dividing it by tens, add I beseech you, what I have never yet seen noticed, *the saving in the expence of Almanacks*. This is making Nature do her own work in earnest, and obliging her to hold the fescue as well as the book.—For instance, I have 10 fingers, 10 toes, 10 finger-nails, and 10 toe-nails, now when I have learned this new calendar, these shall be named, so that this finger shall be such a month, this finger-nail, or that toe-nail, such a day of the month, this toe shall be such a day of the week, and the like.—Thus my Almanack shall cost me nothing, be always at hand, and Jack's pack of cards will be a fool to it.

BON MOT.

LORD FALKLAND, the author of the play call'd *The Marriage Night*, was chose very young to sit in Parliament; and when he was first elected, some of the members opposed his admission, urging, *that he had not sowed his wild oats*: "Then," replied he, "it will be the best way, to sow the remainder in this house, where there are so many geese to pick them up."

The sublime and beautiful. Mr. Burke, lately, speaking of the disappointment of Mr. Hastings, to eradicate the prevailing corruption in India, said, that such a task was improvidentially consigned to a man so corrupt. He was no more suited to this duty, than a man who had slept a month in a *pig's sty*, would be fit for a *perfumer's shop!*

IT was a frequent observation of Lord Mansfield's, "That nothing was so silly as cunning."—Another of his was, "Begin at the end," intimating that the consequences should be looked to, and well considered, before we resolve on any thing.—Another, "It often happens in politics that instead of consulting *what is to be done*, parties are struggling *who shall do it*."

CLARKE & HAMMOND

WANT a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, or its Price.

Newport Sept. 22, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM, on Jamestown, containing Sixty six Acres of good Plow and Meadow Land, with a good new House, Barn and Crib thereon, and well-fenc'd.—Also another House, Lot, Stable, and Part of a Wharf.—Likewise Ten Acres of most excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.—Any Person inclining to purchase either of them, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

MISSING from the Library of the Subscriber, The 3d Volume of Shenstone's Works—and the 2d Vol. of the Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations.—If the Person or Persons who borrowed either of them, or whose Possession they may *now* be in, will be so obliging as to return them to the Owner, or leave them with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, they will much oblige their Friend and humble Servant,

I. SENTER.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING-HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Also a Dwelling House in Newport.—For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they discharge their several Debts before November next, they must unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABLL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

M. ALLIES has the Honour to inform the Public, That he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in Mr. Hazard's House, near Philip Robinson's.—He likewise informs, that he will teach the Art of DRAWING, to those young Gentlemen and Ladies who are willing to learn that useful Accomplishment.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

JONATHAN JEFFERS,

GLAZIER,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on his Business in the Shop adjoining his Father's Dwelling-House, near the upper End of the Town.—Those Persons who will please to employ him in the above Occupation, to which he has been regularly bred from his Youth, may depend upon having their Work done in the best Manner and at reasonable Rate.

Newport, Oct. 6 1794.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of WILLIAM HART, at Saybrook was opened on the Night of the 27th Instant, by false Keys, and robbed of a large Quantity of India and European GOODS; amongst which were the following Articles, viz.

From 40 to 60 Pieces dark and light Chintz and Calico,
3 Pieces changeable Lutestring, upwards of 100 Yards,
8 to 10 Pieces strip'd Muslin,
4 or 5 Dozen Muslin Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Womens' black Sattin,
1 Piece Mens' broad Ditto,
4 Pieces 3 Q's. and Yard wide black Mode,
6 or 8 Pieces black, blue, pink, white and green Sarsnet,
8 to 10 Pieces Cambrick and Lawn,
2 Pieces blue and white Furniture Calico 28¼ Yds. each,
60 to 100 Pieces of Ribbands and Tastes of all Colours,
5 Pieces of broad Sash Ditto, straw, blue, pink and strip'd,
5 Dozen Pair of Womens' Russel Florentine and black Lasting Shoes,
6 to 8 lbs. of sewing Silk, of various Colours,
8 to 10 Dozen of 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
2 to 3 Dozen of check'd Silk Ditto,
Part of a Piece of Bandano Handkerchiefs,
1 tambour'd Muslinet Veil Pattern,
6 to 8 Pieces of 3-4, and 4-4 Irish Linens,
4 Part Pieces of Flesh brown Persian,
Gold Hat Tassels,
Shreds of all Kinds,
Sewing Needles,
4 Dozen black and Flesh colour'd Silk Gloves & Mitts,
1 Dozen Mens' white Cotton Hose,
8 or 10 Pieces of 4-4 white Linen Cloth,
3 or 4 Dozen of Razors,
20 Pieces of black and white Lace and Edgings,
4 Pieces of Mens' strip'd Calico—red and white and purple and white,
6 or 8 Dozen of spotted and mapped Pocket Handkerchiefs,
4 new Bags,
2 Pieces of Scarlet Snail,
2 Dozen of square Muslin Cravats, worked at the Corners,
1 Dozen long fringed Ditto,
2 or 3 Dozen of Ivory Combs,
10 or 12 Pieces of Wire Taste,
1 lb. Bunch Wire, a Grose of Cap-Taps, and many other Articles.

Any Person who shall apprehend the Thieves, and secure said Goods, shall be entitled to the above Reward; and for the Goods without the Thieves, Eighty Dollars; and for the Thieves only, Fifty Dollars; to be paid by the Subscriber.

A slender, tall Man, Name unknown, indifferently dressed, with a light coloured Drab Surtout, striped Linen Trowsers, Shoes tied with Strings, and no Stockings on, is strongly suspected to be the Thief, and that the Goods may be carried into the Country; he pretends to have the Art of making hard Varnish to paint, and also of making Claret Wine out of Water; at some Places he said he was a Goldsmith, to some he said he lived in Litchfield, and to others in the Bay State; he rode a sorrel Mare, about 14½ Hands high, in good Flesh, her Mane and Tail almost white.

WILLIAM HART.

Saybrook, September 29, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main-street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westermost Part of the Long Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CAKE and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap for Cash or in Exchange for Articles of equal Quality.

N B He will give the highest Price for old GOLD and Silver.

Newport, Sept. 1794.

OF GOOD NATURE.

BY A LADY.

WHAT by *good nature* can be understood?
What, but the glorious thirst of *doing good*.
The heart that finds it *happiness* to please,
Can feel another's pain, or taste *his* ease;
The cheek that with another's *joy* can glow,
Turn pale and sicken with another's *woe*,
Free from *contempt* and *envy*. He who deems
Justly, of life's two opposite extremes;
Who, to make *all* and each man truly blest,
Does all he can, and wishes all the rest.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 5.

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BON MOT.

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CLARKE & HAMMOND

WANT a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM, on Jamestown, containing Sixty six Acres of good Plow and Meadow Land, with a good new House, Barn and Crib thereon, and well-fenc'd.—Also another House, Lot, Stable, and Part of a Wharf.—Likewise Ten Acres of most excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.—Any Person inclining to purchase either of them, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

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Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this TOWN.

MISSING from the Library of the Subscriber, The 31st Volume of Shenstone's Works—and the 2d Vol. of the Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations.—If the Person or Persons who borrowed either of them, or whose Possession they may *now* be in, will be so obliging as to return them to the Owner, or leave them with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, they will much oblige their Friend and humble Servant,

I. SENTER.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING-HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Also a Dwelling House in Newport.—For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO
PORK
By the Barrel, to be Sold, by
BENJAMIN HADWEN,
In Thames street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

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EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

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ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

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Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

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Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

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Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of WILLIAM HART, at Saybrook was opened on the Night of the 27th Instant, by false Keys, and robbed of a large Quantity of India and European GOODS; amongst which were the following Articles, viz.

From 40 to 60 Pieces dark and light Chintz and Calico,
3 Pieces changeable Lutestring, upwards of 100 Yards,
8 to 10 Pieces strip'd Muslin,
4 or 5 Dozen Muslin Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Womens' black Sattin,
1 Piece Mens' broad Ditto,
4 Pieces 3 Qrs. and Yard wide black Mode,
6 or 8 Pieces black, blue, pink, white and green Sarsnet,
8 to 10 Pieces Cambrick and Lawn,
2 Pieces blue and white Furniture Calico 28½ Yds. each,
60 to 100 Pieces of Ribbands and Tastes of all Colours,
5 Pieces of broad Sash Ditto, straw, blue, pink and strip'd,
5 Dozen Pair of Womens' Russel Florentine and black Lasting Shoes,
6 to 8 lbs. of sewing Silk, of various Colours,
8 to 10 Dozen of 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
2 to 3 Dozen of check'd Silk Ditto,
Part of a Piece of Bandano Handkerchiefs,
1 tambour'd Muslinet Vest Pattern,
6 to 8 Pieces of 3-4, and 4-4 Irish Linens,
2 Part Pieces of Flesh brown Persian,
Gold Hat Tassels,
Shreds of all Kinds,
Sewing Needles,
4 Dozen black and Flesh colour'd Silk Gloves & Mitts,
1 Dozen Mens' white Cotton Hose,
8 or 10 Pieces of 4-4 white Linen Cloth,
3 or 4 Dozen of Razors,
20 Pieces of black and white Lace and Edgings,
4 Pieces of Mens' strip'd Calico—red and white and purple and white,
6 or 8 Dozen of spotted and mapped Pocket Handkerchiefs,
4 new Bags,
2 Pieces of Scarlet Snail,
2 Dozen of square Muslin Cravats, worked at the Corners,
1 Dozen long fringed Ditto,
2 or 3 Dozen of Ivory Combs,
10 or 12 Pieces of Wire Taste,
2 lb. Bunch Wire, a Grose of Cap-Tape, and many other Articles.

Any Person who shall apprehend the Thieves, and secure said Goods, shall be entitled to the above Reward; and for the Goods without the Thieves, Eighty Dollars; and for the Thieves only, Fifty Dollars; to be paid by the Subscriber.

A slender, tall Man, Name unknown, indifferently dressed, with a light coloured Drab Surtout, striped Linen Trowsers, Shoes tied with Strings, and no Stockings on, is strongly suspected to be the Thief, and that the Goods may be carried into the Country; he pretends to have the Art of making hard Varnish to paint, and also of making Claret Wine out of Water; at some Places he said he was a Goldsmith, to some he said he lived in Litchfield, and to others in the Bay State; he rode a sorrel Mare, about 14½ Hands high, in good Flesh, her Mane and Tail almost white.

WILLIAM HART.

Saybrook, September 29, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main-street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westermost Part of the Long Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 25 1794.